

We observe by the Dispatch that Pittsburgh is moving in behalf of Kansas, and that a company will be raised there to emigrate to and locate in the Territory. Should a party come from Pittsburgh they should start within a few weeks, and charter a boat to bring them through to this city, which they can do if the river keeps up to its present size, as it undoubtedly will.

Credit where Credit is Due.

Our friends at Topeka have been very active in making arrangements for the reception and accommodation of the members of the Legislature. Every exertion consistent with the state of the weather, has been used to get the Hall and other places in readiness, and not without success. They are entitled to great credit for their energy in this direction.

The reader is referred to an excellent letter from Mrs. Nichols, in another column. The members of the Legislature should read it by all means. Mrs. Nichols is one of the soundest newspaper writers of the present day.

JOHN HUTCHINSON, Esq., arrived in this city on Tuesday last, on his protracted tour in the East, and immediately started for Topeka, to take his seat in the House of Representatives.

Arrived.

Gov. ROBINSON and suite arrived in Topeka on Monday last, and took rooms with F. Kimball, Esq., late of this place.

Gen. Cass fell down the steps of the Patent Office on the 8th ult., and severely injured his head, besides fracturing his arm. At last advices he was fast recovering.

The President on Kansas.

The President's second message on Kansas, of which we printed an abstract yesterday, does him more credit than the first. Still maintaining the pretence of sternly reprobating everybody who has done anything in Kansas, he has now found out that if he punishes one side he must at least threaten the other. He promises that any invasion of the territory shall be checked by the United States troops. This is what the country and the people of Kansas have demanded for fourteen months past, and what we have been constantly told by the Washington Union, and more lately by the President himself, he had not power to order.

It is to be observed that the President does not give any official demand from Gov. Shannon as the basis of his proclamation. Gov. Shannon, indeed, is not in the Territory. The acting Governor, Woodson, is too closely concerned in the invasion itself, to have asked for help against it. No! the President, who has before told us that he could not order the U. S. troops to act until the Governor called for them, now finds that he must and can do so, without any such requisition.

We shall, perhaps, contribute a valuable piece of private history to the understanding of this message, if we say that the President issued it after due consideration of a telegraphic despatch from the real government of Kansas, namely, his old supporter, Gen. Lane, now chairman of their Executive Committee, and Gov. Robinson, the people's Governor elect; the very men whom he affects to charge with treason. When these officers addressed the Governors of States, they addressed the President of the United States also; and it will prove that it is under the stimulus of their memorial that he has now promised to the settlers protection.

We trust that this promise may not be too late. There is no doubt, as from the best sources, we informed our reader yesterday, that a disciplined body of men in Missouri, has been waiting its moment for an attack on Lawrence. That attack was intended to be made in secret, at night. If that attack has not yet taken place, the President may thank the firmness of the people of Lawrence, and the unprecedented severity of the weather, that he is spared the guilt of the bloodshed which would have ensued. We trust that his orders to Col. Sumner, the brave commander of Fort Leavenworth, may arrive in time to enable that gentleman to make proper arrangements for the defeat of these outlaws.

We are willing to give the President all due credit for his change of mind. The probability, however, of which we have already informed our readers, that Mr. Douglas will give the Free State men of Kansas his support, and the intimations that Gen. Cass will give them his, are so strong now, that the President comes in only as one who takes a hint at last, as the third player, where he might have been the first, on the side of popularity and justice.

All the proclamations possible will not show that each settler in Kansas should not have a good rifle. Each one should—sooner the better—and the most pacific measure which can now be adopted is to see that each man shall.—Boston Messenger.

Mass Meeting.

A large meeting of the People of Kansas was held at Constitution Hall last evening. It was addressed by Gov. Robinson, Gen. Lane, Col. Roberts, Curtis, Dickey, Blood and others, all taking strong ground in favor of our present State organization. The speakers were frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. Gov. Robinson read a dispatch from Washington to the effect that the President had given orders for Gov. Shannon not to interfere with the Legislature about to convene here, and that the Commandant of the United States forces here would not discharge his duty if he did not protect that body from interference from abroad.—Topeka Daily Tribune, 5th.

Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Ministerial Alliance.

An adjourned meeting of the ministers of all denominations was held at Lawrence on the 27th inst. The meeting was opened with prayer by Bro. Richard Knight.

The committee on Slavery offered the following report which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have been led by the light of the Gospel of Christ to a deep conviction that the institution of American Slavery is a gross violation of the Divine will; being condemned in the strongest terms by the direct teaching of our great Head, and by the tenor and spirit of the whole New Testament; and

WHEREAS, we have undertaken to act as teachers and guides to the people in the way of Christian Truth and Righteousness, under a commission that solemnly directs us to rebuke sin, to warn all whom our voice can reach against its contaminations, and, in the spirit of love, to exhort all evil doers to repentance; and

WHEREAS, we regard this institution a serious hindrance in the way of fulfilling our high commission to preach the Gospel to all nations; keeping a large class of those for whom Christ died in helpless ignorance, making it an offence against human laws to open their way to the knowledge of the truth, and, here in our present field of labor, interfering with the exercise of our mission, the places for public worship and instruction being occupied for military barracks, and the minds of the people engrossed with the preparations for defence against the threatening demonstrations of the propagators of slavery; undersuch circumstances and with these convictions as ministers we dare not be silent in regard to this evil; lest the guilt of those whom we fail to warn be laid to our charge, the cry of the oppressed go up against us, and we stand confounded, at the last day, by the righteous sentence of Him who would say unto us, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not to me." Therefore,

Resolved, That we do hereby unite to bear our witness against the great wrong of American Slavery; as a flagrant violation of the rights which every member of the human family is endowed by the Creator and Father; a desecration of the Divine image, and a curse alike to the enslaved and the oppressor.

Resolved, That as preachers of the Gospel we will not be deterred by any prohibition, threatening, or reviling from the supporters of this iniquity from testifying against it in the name of the Lord Jesus, deciding with the apostles, whenever forbidden so to do, that we ought to obey God rather than man.

Resolved, That we view with sadness the attempt now being made to force this institution upon the people of this Territory, contrary to their wishes and their interests; and that, as citizens, we will resolutely contend against the effort, and use our utmost influence toward the embodiment of the principles of Freedom and Justice in the Government that shall here be established.

The committee to whom the subject was referred, reported the following CONSTITUTION OF AN AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. This society shall be called the Bible Society of Kansas, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, and its Depository be located at Lawrence.

ART. 2. The object of the Society shall be to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, "without note or comment," and, in English, those of the commonly received version.

ART. 3. All persons contributing any sum to its funds, shall be members for one year; those contributing one dollar, or more, shall receive—if called for within twelve months—a common Bible in return; those contributing fifteen dollars at one time, or twenty dollars at two payments, shall be members for life.

ART. 4. All funds not wanted for circulating the Scriptures within the Society's own limits, shall be paid over annually to the Parent Society, to aid distributions among the destitute in other parts of the country and in foreign lands.

ART. 5. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, whose duties shall be such as their respective title import.

ART. 6. The management of the Society shall be intrusted to an Executive Committee of seven, including the Secretary and Treasurer, which shall appoint its own Chairman, and make its own By-Laws.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of this committee to meet frequently on adjournment, or on call of the Chairman; to keep a good supply of books on hand; to appoint local distributors; to see that collections in some way are made annually in every congregation; and that all funds are forwarded early to the Parent Society, with a statement as to the portion designed for the payment of books, and that as a donation.

ART. 8. There shall be a general meeting of the Society on the first Wednesday in September in each year, when a full report of all their doings shall be presented by the Committee, a copy of which shall be furnished to the Parent Society; and when a new election of officers and committee shall take place.—Should the Society fail of an annual meeting, the same officers and committee shall continue until an election does occur.

ART. 9. Any Branch Society, or Bible Committee, formed within the bounds of this Auxiliary, by paying over its funds annually, shall receive Bibles and Testaments at cost prices.

ART. 10. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except at an annual meeting, and by consent of two-thirds of the members present.

L. DENNIS, S. S. SNYDER, S. Y. LUM.

This Constitution was unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to call a public meeting to organize the Society, of the following persons: S. Y.

Lum, E. Nute, Jr., and L. B. Dennis.

The committee on an Alliance of the brethren, presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

In a sense of the great advantages of associated action in the work of moral reform, and viewing all contention and sectarian hardness as plainly contrary to the revealed word of God, and especially unbecoming and pernicious when they exist between the ministers of the Gospel, we consider ourselves bound to unite in every good work as far as we can consistently with our individual convictions of the Truth, and conscientious fidelity to our several denominational interests, in accordance with our understanding of the Scriptures.

Constituting, as we do, providentially by our location, a portion of the moral elements of society in Kansas, we are united in the desire that there shall here emanate from our example and labors something of the glory of the cross of Christ. We believe that we may combine our efforts to promote the great and beneficent principles taught by our Savior in his sermon on the Mount. We would mutually pledge ourselves to labor and pray for the blessing of God upon the moral interests of this Territory; that the highest prosperity of its people may be commensurate with the natural advantages with which this fair land has been favored by the hand of a bounteous Providence. We, therefore, unite in a society under the following

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. This society shall be called "THE KANSAS MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE."

ART. 2. Ministers of the Gospel in good standing in any of the Christian denominations in the Territory shall be eligible to membership by signing the constitution.

ART. 3. The object of this alliance shall be to promote the circulation of the Scriptures, the observance of the Sabbath, the causes of Freedom, Temperance and other moral reforms.

ART. 4. The officers of this society shall be a President, a Secretary, and a Committee of three, whose business shall be to make all arrangements for meetings, select subjects and the persons to write and preach thereon, to be chosen annually.

ART. 5. The meetings shall be semi-annually, on the third Wednesday of August, and third Wednesday of February; the first to be the annual meeting at such place as the society may, from time to time, designate. At the annual meetings a sermon shall be delivered publicly on one of the subjects embraced in the object of this Alliance. At the other meeting, a written essay or essays, shall be presented on one of these subjects, by some member or members designated at a previous meeting.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the committee, at the request of three members.

ART. 6. This constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting by the vote of two thirds of the members present, provided, notice of the same has been given at a previous meeting.

The constitution was unanimously adopted, and received the following signatures: S. S. Snyder, Ephraim Nute, Jr., Richard Knight, Charles H. Lovejoy, S. Y. Lum, Francis Barker, L. B. Dennis, G. W. Hutchinson, Geo. Lewis, B. C. Dennis.

Officers of the Alliance were then chosen as follows: President, L. B. Dennis; Secretary, Ephraim Nute, Jr.; Committee of Arrangements, S. Y. Lum, Francis Barker, S. S. Snyder.

On motion of L. B. Dennis, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in view of the evils and immoralities that exist in community, we recommend a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, and that Friday, the 21st of March, be so observed, and that wherever it is practicable the different denominations unite on that day in one meeting.

Voted, that the meeting in Lawrence on that day, be held in Union Hall, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and that Ephraim Nute, Jr., be appointed preacher. Adjourned sine die. S. S. SNYDER, Ch'n. E. NUTE, Sec'y.

For the Herald of Freedom. Letter from Vermont.

RANDOLPH, Vt., Feb. 10.

MR. EDITOR:—Last evening John Hutchinson, Esq., of Lawrence, K. T., a native of this town, addressed our citizens upon the condition of Kansas; and I consider it but justice to himself, and the noble cause he advocates, to report to you the success he met with, and the cordiality with which he was received. A large, attentive and sympathizing audience listened with deep interest to his earnest and soul-stirring appeal. They were all the more interested, having known the speaker from childhood, and in the confidence that they could rely implicitly upon his statements.

Mr. Hutchinson has become an efficient and truly eloquent speaker. He dwelt with just indignation, not unmingled with contempt, upon the "message extra" of the President, and called upon us of the North to lend a helping hand to the people of Kansas, in maintaining the right already guaranteed to them; but which the present rulers seem determined to evade or take from them entirely.

He paid the brave and worthy inhabitants of Kansas a fitting tribute, by recounting their self-sacrificing deeds.—Indeed all seemed to feel that they had merited a better fate than they seem likely to meet if the President succeeds in carrying out his designs.

At the close the people contributed generously to the Kansas fund.

A HEARER.

The Kansas Memorial.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Cass presented a memorial from citizens of the United States, residents of the Territory of Kansas, asking an investigation by a committee of Congress into the official conduct of the Governor of that Territory, in consequence of which, as they allege, they have been exposed to invasion and depredations on their property by armed forces from the State of Missouri.—Boston Telegraph.

Kansas.

Ex-Governor Reeder delivered a lecture at Trenton, N. J., on Thursday last week, in the course of which he made the following statement:

"He proceeded to state that after his appointment as Governor, and previous to his leaving home, he received numerous intimations that a plot was concerted to overwhelm the ballot-box by Missouri votes, and to prevent the people of Kansas from governing themselves. He thought it most judicious to preserve silence concerning this matter, and he communicated it only to him to whom it was his duty to commit it, (meaning the National Executive.) In St. Louis he was approached and the plot was avowed, and he was asked if he would sanction the proceeding. He treated the matter as gaily and courteously as possible, determined to avoid exciting, if he could, any disorder, and hoping the plot would not be put into execution. But he soon found that it was no chimerical. A secret society had been organized in Missouri, for sending voters into Kansas. Esteeming the ballot-box as a guardian of freedom, he determined to guard it as sacredly as possible. He had no alternative but to neglect his duty, forfeit his responsibility, lose his self-respect, and damn himself to everlasting obloquy, or to perform his duty in a storm of proscription, intolerance, and menace, such as he had not expected. There was but one course for an honest man—to protect the ballot-box, to prescribe careful forms of election, and stringent oaths. This he did, and from that time to this the storm has not ceased. Before the March election, 1855, he was again approached and promised forgiveness and many other things, if he would throw off responsibility upon the judges of election, and accept their returns as valid, without examining or deciding upon them. He again refused, but courteously, although irrevocably. He had previously announced to his southern colleagues his intended course of action, and he defied them to assert that it was not correct.—In November, 1854, Whitfield was undoubtedly elected Congressional delegate, even after deducting illegal votes, the Free State party being then in the minority, and their strength being divided. The census was taken in the winter, and the election for members of the Legislature ordered for March. The Missourians and pro-slavery men then determined to make their grand struggle.—Several weeks previous to the election, companies of armed men numbering from 50 to 100 each, all having weapons, and in one couple of field pieces, began marching into the Territory, boasting they would carry every election district. They camped around the polls on the night previous to the election; in the morning they took possession of the polls in some instances, in others they intimidated the judges, in others drove them away, and in some cases used violence. When they presented themselves to vote, the judges declared they must take the prescribed oath—they swore they would have no oaths, and in one place a man drew his knife, and threatened to kill the first man that took an oath; in another a Free State voter who went up to take oath was thrown from the window.

The President's Proclamation. Whereas, indications exist that public tranquility and supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation to the Constitution of the United States:

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do issue this, my proclamation, to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory or aggressive intrusion into the same will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed by disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty which, under the constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the general government.

I call on the citizens, of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President: W. L. Marcy, Sec. of State.

Admission of Reeder.

The first step only in a permanent Anti-Slavery triumph, has been taken. Banks have been elected after a struggle of unprecedented length and bitterness, and over a combination of Pro-Slavery Democrats, and more ultra Pro-Slavery Know Nothings. This step paves the way for another—the admission of Gov. Reeder, as the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Kansas. The country should demand this. It does demand it, and will be content with nothing else. The people of Kansas—the settlers who have gone there in good faith—who are laying the foundation of a State, deep and strong, upon the fundamental principles that the Fathers advocated, demand it. More than all, it is due to the sentiment of Freedom and Justice, upon which these principles themselves rest, that this thing should be done. Gov. Reeder is the People's Delegate; he was elected openly and fairly, and by a majority that his enemies do not question. He has the sanction of popular sovereignty, exercised in the broadest and truest sense. His opponent is the creature born of fraud and violence. His credentials are the credentials given him by a Missouri mob. The votes that were cast for him, were the votes of a mob. The men whom he will essay to represent, do not live in Kansas—have never seen Kansas, except as ruffian invaders of its soil. They have no interest there that any robber has not in a house that he has pillaged. They crossed the line on the day of his election, camped at the polls, and, at the point of the knife, seized upon the ballot box, and elected whom they pleased. They triumphed by physical force, by a brutality and ruffianism that must now be met and rebuked!

While counselling our friends in the House to moderation in the exercise of the power that they have wrested from the enemy, we cannot see how in this matter, they can fall short of the mark to which their duty points, and that good policy indicates. In no other way can they deal such stunning blow to that aggressive Slave Oligarchy, as by relentlessly and vigorously undoing the work that it has accomplished in the Territory that it has invaded, but fortunately not subdued. In no other way can this Congress so effectually shame that Executive who has grossly and falsely assailed him, as by admitting to his place the representative whom the people of Kansas have chosen. In no other way can they rebuke and bring to a dead halt the Slave Power; in no other way can that tell it, in a manner that will be heard and cannot be misunderstood, that there are certain things which, even Slavery, defiant, haughty and powerful as it has been, cannot do. We want to see that whole Kansas Iniquity blown up, and its abettors treated like the traitors that they are. There is not so good a commencement as the admission of Reeder.—Chicago Tribune.

Acknowledgment.

Of Receipts for Herald of Freedom for Week ending Mar. 7 '56.

John H. Wilder, Lawrence	\$2.00
Rev. E. Gary, Alton, Ill.	2.00
Silas M. Grinnell, Farmers' Grove, Wis.	1.00
W. J. Bassett, Morris, Ill.	1.00
John S. Coulter, Surry, Me.	2.00
J. G. Davis, Glasgow, Ky.	1.00
S. J. Pratt, Lawrence, Kansas	1.00
Rev. B. Hovey, Cambridgeport, Mass.	1.00
Wm. H. Brown, Bluefield, Ill.	.50
Galen Carpenter, Worcester, Mass.	2.00
Sumner Pratt, do do	2.00
J. H. Knight, do do	2.00
Joseph Mason, do do	2.00
Stephen Salisbury, do do	2.00
Rev. J. G. Adams, do do	2.00
S. A. Knapp, do do	2.00
Samuel Flagg, do do	2.00
William Dickinson, do do	2.00
Samuel Porter, do do	2.00
Dr. J. Sargent, do do	2.00
C. G. Proutie, do do	2.00
Alvin Wait, do do	1.00
Geo. Hobbs, do do	2.00
S. P. Miller, do do	2.00
Rev. H. J. James, do do	2.00
G. F. Howe, do do	2.00
W. D. Fanna & son, do do	1.00
A. F. Ware, do do	1.00
Joseph Sawyer, Berlin, Mass.	2.00
C. A. Stevens, Ware, do	2.00
M. Basington, Brookfield, Mass.	2.00
Sparks & Fullam, North Brookfield, Mass.	2.00
Rev. J. E. Stewart, do do	1.00
A. C. Harrington, do do	1.00
Erben Randall, do do	1.00
Wm. A. Hood, Worcester, Mass.	2.00
Fountain City Herald, Fond du Lac, Wis.	1.00
C. C. Seofield, Bloomington, Kansas	1.00
Wm. Jones, Bloomington, do	1.00

New Advertisements.

Found. A SMALL sum of money, near the grocery at Stanton's bridge, which the owner can recover by applying at this office, proving property and paying for this advertisement. March 5th, 1856.

Skins.

COON SKINS, wanted by the subscriber. Also, other furs bought by him for a few weeks only. C. STEARNS, 18, Mass. st.

Garden Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of the above article. C. STEARNS, 18, Mass. st.

Shingles.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, good oak shingles. C. STEARNS, 18, Mass. st.

ALMOND CHILDS, New York City.

G. W. CHILD, R. O. PRATT, W. E. S. FOX, C. MANUEL.

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE & CUTLERY

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.

No. 147 Main Street, Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Jan. 12-56

Books, Stationery and Periodicals.

O. WILMARTH, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Lawrence and Kansas Territory, that he has commenced the BOOK, STATIONERY AND PERIODICAL business, intending to keep on hand a general assortment of goods in the above line. Embroidered Book, Juvenile Miscellanea, Books, Blank Books, Letter, Note and Card paper, Pens, Inks, Pencils, &c. Also, all the popular Monthly Magazines, and all the popular Weekly papers. O. W. has also established a

CIRCULATING LIBRARY, in which will be found many interesting and valuable works, embracing subjects of History, Biography, Essays, and Fiction. Also all the new popular works as issued.

TERMS.—\$1.00 for three months, \$1.75 for six months, \$3.00 for one year, payable in advance. Subscribers are entitled to one work at a time, and the privilege to change as often as they choose. Non-subscribers 10 cents per week, each volume.

MAGAZINES.

Such as God's Lady's Book, Patterson's Ladies' National Magazine, Graham's Gentleman's Magazine, Monthly, Harper's Story Book, Putnam's Magazine, &c.

WEEKLY PAPERS.

Boston.—Journal, Traveler, Ballou's Pictorial, do, Flag, Uncle Sam's, &c. New York.—Tribune, Herald, Independent, Picayune, Home Journal, Times, &c. Philadelphia.—Post Courier, Dollar News, &c. Cincinnati and St. Louis papers and other publications supplied to order. No. 40, Mass. Street.

Lawrence, K. T., March 8th, 1856.

N. B. Also, on hand a small assortment of hats, caps, and shoes, which I am selling low to close out the stock. Call and see.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ELLIS, CAVENDER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

NO. 48 MAIN STREET, corner of Pine street.

St. Louis, Mo., are now receiving their spring stock which is of superior quality and style, and manufactured especially to order. Comprising a choice assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine stock, also a large assortment of Gent's and Ladies' Philadelphia make. All of which they will sell to prompt men or for cash at a small advance over eastern prices. An examination of our Stock is solicited.—

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that S. N. Wood, of Lawrence, is duly authorized by the heirs of C. W. Dow, deceased, to settle all matters pertaining to the estate of the said Dow. Those having claims against him, or knowing themselves indebted to him, will please call and settle the same. LADD DOW, DANIEL DOW, Executors. Greenwich, Huron Co., O., Feb. 16, 1856.—St.

Claim Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that the heirs of C. W. Dow, deceased, intend, through an Administrator duly appointed, to pre-empt the claim recently occupied by the said Dow, at Hickory Point, Kansas Territory, when the same shall be open for pre-emption. SALLY DOW, DANIEL DOW, Executors. Greenwich, Huron Co., O., Feb. 16, 1856.—St.

Hay.

PERSONS in want of the above article can tell where to get it by calling on me. C. STEARNS, 18, Mass. st.

Hay for Sale.

20 TONS of first rate Hay, in stack, for sale by the subscriber, two and a half miles west of Lawrence. March 5th, 1856.—St. JOHN CLEARY.

The New Market and Provision Store.

MARSHALL STREET, SOUTH OF THE STORE OF ROBBEY & TAYLOR, LAWRENCE.

FOR SALE, Groceries, Provisions and Country Produce. Also, MEATS of all kinds, fresh and pickled. Beef, Pork and Game constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest rates. March 1, '56.—St. A. A. FAXON.

3,000 POUNDS OF BACON, PORK, &c.

for sale, wholesale or retail, at the lowest price, at A. A. FAXON'S Provision Store, Lawrence, March 1st, '56.—St.

Council House, Council City, A. A.

BY WM. LOBE, FORMERLY OF CONN.

THIS HOUSE has been recently fitted up under the supervision of the Trustees of Council City, for the accommodation of Emigrants and Travelers, where they will find good accommodations at moderate prices.

Mr. Lobe, the keeper, is agent for the sale of City Lots. He is also employed to render gratuitously all useful assistance to emigrants in the selection of "Claims," and to give any other information that may be desired about the country.

Done by order of the Trustees, March 1, '56